NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & WM. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*2 Dolls. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1809. [*No. 2471.*]

ELEGANT NEW POEM.

JUST from the press, and this day received and for sale at *L. ROUSMANIERE's Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long Wharf*, a few copies of that new and elegant Poem, entitled,

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Tho. Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

Also just published and for sale as above,

The *COMPLETE FARRIER*, or Gentleman's travelling companion: comprising a general description of that noble animal the Horse, with a concise account of his diseases, their symptoms and remedies: and advice with respect to purchase, &c. &c. with directions for the treatment of a horse, preparatory to, and on a journey, whereby a person will be at once prepared to treat any accident or disease that may occur.—Compiled from the best authorities, particularly adapted to this country, and interspersed with much original matter, the result of the observation of a gentleman of known experience in the United States.—1 vol. 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF THE

Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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Newport, Aug. 12, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers finding their former Notice respecting the settlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of persons, hereby notify such persons, that all those unsettled Accounts which may be of more than one year standing on the 1st of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
W. TURNER.
DAVID KING.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

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JOHN SPOONER.
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, the 2d of September next at X o'clock in the Forenoon at the Farm, late the residence of SARAH MUMFORD, deceased.

ALL the Stock, Farming Utensils, and Carriages, of the said deceased.—And on MONDAY, the 11th of September, at X o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the first fair day after, on the premises, That large, substantial and beautifully situated DWELLING-HOUSE in Washington-square, with a pleasant garden, carriage house, and an excellent well of water.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

HENRY MUMFORD, *Exe'r.*

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NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the estate of SARAH MUMFORD, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport; and that for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the house of *Robert N. Auchmuty* on the last Saturdays of September, November and the 11th of February next.

ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY,
BENJAMIN FRY.

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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Newport, August 7, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, sole Executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton deceased has taken upon himself that trust, and given bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.—All claims against said estate must be exhibited by the 20th of October next, otherwise they will not be allowed.

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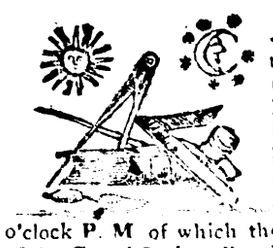
Little-Compton, July 17, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Ephraim Bowen, jun.

GRAND-MASTER.



A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Mason's Hall, in Providence, on Monday the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order.

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Sec'ry.*

Providence August 11, 5809

New Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Commission Store.

John Gardner & Sons,

At the East Store, in the House late the property of Mr. Marvin Morris, Providence.

OFFER FOR SALE.

FRENCH and Spanish Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Molasses Rice, Coffee per bbl. or small quantity, Flour per barrel or quarter Hyson-skin and Souchong Teas, best Virginia Tobacco, New-York Soap, Ginger, Starch, &c. &c. &c *all first chop*

Just received, a small assortment of HARDWARE GOODS.—Also, Factory Cotton Cloths, Yarns, Sewing Threads, Bails, &c. at Factory prices.

☞ Many kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for West-India Goods, on accommodating terms.

☞ Goods received on Commission will be strictly attended to.

Providence, Broad-street, August 5, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting House to WOOD's Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale Fresh Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel.

Newport July 27, 1809.

FOR SALE,

SIXTY-TWO Bales Prime UPLAND COTTON.—For terms, apply to

EDWARD EASTON, or
JOHN PRICE, jun.

Newport, June 9, 1809.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Have just received and for Sale,

50 Boxes brown Havanna Sugars.
3 Tons Sheathing Paper.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

WANTED, until April next,

A SMALL furnished HOUSE, or four Rooms with necessary conveniences.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury

Newport. August 11, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door, the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town: it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public in general.

THAT she has removed to the House formerly occupied by SAMUEL F. GARDNER, in Market-square, where she now keeps a Boarding House for Ladies and Gentlemen, and flatters herself she will raise the entertainment to those who may please to honor her with their company agreeable.—She also keeps Groceries, by retail.—The smallest favours in her line of business will be thankfully acknowledged.

DORCAS EVANS.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170 *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors request those who subscribed for Shares in this Company, and those who have become Stockholders by purchase, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they respectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the instalment paid, when Certificates will be issued to them by the Subscriber for the same.—It being impossible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

Marine Insurance.

THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY re-commenced business on the 5th ult at their Office, No. 82, Thames-street, under the direction of the Subscribers, who are authorized by said Company to receive Proposals for Insurance, and take risks on their behalf.

JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN EARL, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, August 2, 1809.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY are notified, that a Dividend will be declared and paid on the 7th instant; to such persons as appear by the Books of said Company to be Stockholders on this day The Transfer Book will be closed until the 8th inst.

JOHN L. BOSS, jun } *Acting*
JOHN EARL, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, August 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING, or whose Notes or engagements are due, or payable on demand; are requested to apply at their Counting House and adjust the same, with the Subscriber; as he will be under the necessity of putting in the hands of an Attorney, the Claims against those who disregard this notice.

WALTER CHANNING.
Surviving Partner of the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of

W. CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown, adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell* on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring.—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchell* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Sarah Coggeshall*, late of Newport, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun. } *Com'rs.*
JOB TOWNSEND, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CALEB COGGESHALL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, August 7, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of SAMUEL GOULD, late of North Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, at either of our dwellings within said town.

RICHARD THOMAS } *Com'rs.*
A. B. RATHBURN }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ANN GOULD. *Adm'x.*

North Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 10.

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which said trade was suspended.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above Proclamation:]

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, Aug 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British Orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said Orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes" passed on the 28th of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great-Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of the 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance, except as hereinafter excepted, refuse clearance for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above-mentioned.—But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April last he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation; it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States or such as may hereafter arrive having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs, that until a decision from Congress, on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either of the above mentioned acts or of the non intercourse act of 1st of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with this proclamation of the 19th of April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed from the same, before information of the enclosed Proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchan-

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Ephraim Bowen, jun.

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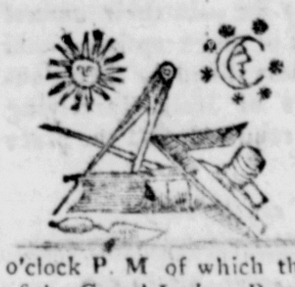

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And immediate possession given.

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M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

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Surviving Partner of the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING.

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A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of

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AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown, adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell* on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring.—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchell* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Sarah Coggeshall*, late of Newport, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun. } *Com'rs.*
JOB TOWNSEND, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immedsate payment to

CALEB COGGESHALL, *Adm'r.*

Newport, August 7, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of SAMUEL GOULD, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, at either of our dwellings within said time.

RICHARD THOMAS } *Com'rs.*
A. B. RATHBURN }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ANN GOULD, *Adm'x.*

North Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 10.

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which said trade was suspended.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) *JAMES MADISON.*

By the President,
R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above Proclamation:]

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, Aug 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British Orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said Orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes" passed on the 28th of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great-Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of the 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance, except as hereinafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above-mentioned.—But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast, or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation; it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs, that until a decision from Congress, on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either of the above-mentioned acts or of the non-intercourse act of 1st of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th of April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed from the same, before information of the enclosed Proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchan-

dise in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the United States, before the information of the enclosed Proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure: so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the United States from British ports or with British merchandise.

3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the United States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed Proclamation will be made known at such port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom, and return without delay to the United States: so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the United States from British ports, or with British merchandise.

In the abovementioned cases of vessels arriving in the United States, and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry.

The time when the enclosed Proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Application may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the manner provided for by law: the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the abovementioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expences and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

THE COLLECTOR OF

FROM THE 6th No. OF "SELECT REVIEWS, and SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN MAGAZINES." A periodical work of very high reputation, published at Philadelphia.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Code de la Conscription, ou Recueil des Lois et des Arretes du Gouvernement, des Decrets Impériaux relatives a la Levee des Conscripts a leur remplacement, aux dispenses de service &c. depuis l'an VI jusques et compris l'an XIV. Avec Tables, &c. 8vo. pp. 270, Paris 1806.

WE hate war, and we detest despotism; and wish earnestly that there were no occasion to study the organization of the one, or the resources of the other. But when war is inevitable, and despotism overbearing, —and when both together are darkening the whole horizon of the civilized world it becomes, of all things, the most necessary to inquire, how they have been united, and in what manner their combination has contributed to their success. It is now our indispensable duty, we think, to make ourselves acquainted with the structure of that military establishment which has triumphed so fatally over every other to which it has yet been opposed,—to ascertain how far its excellences may be copied among a free people,—and to determine to what extent its efficacy or permanence may be rendered precarious by the oppressions which it entails on those who are subject to it.

The perusal of the work before us, which has been recently transmitted from France, with a full commentary of facts, by a diligent and judicious observer, has enabled us to lay before our readers some materials for such an inquiry; and to direct the attention of our countrymen to the internal organization of a power, which must be understood before it can be resisted: and with which we can neither be at peace nor at war in safety, till we comprehend, in some measure, the nature of the foundations on which it rests. The book is entitled "*Code de la Conscription*," and contains a chronological series of laws enacted since the year 1798 on the subject of the military conscription of France. It should be remarked, that the new French jurisprudence has been promulgated under the various titles of the Civil, Rural, Commercial, and Criminal *Codes*—and this, the "Code de la Conscription:" which, no doubt, is, of the whole *Napoleon Corpus Juris*, most dear to the modern Justinian, and most odious to his "great and good subjects."

Tacitus some where observes of Tiberius, that his speeches to the senate, by the "involutions" of the style, at once betrayed the character of their author, and seemed to shadow out the picture of his cautious, dark, and crooked policy. This volume, consisting of two hundred and seventy close printed pages, obscure and even unintelligible in all its clauses of lenity, and clear only in its provisions of rigour, might suggest a similar observation, and be traced to the ruminations of an ambitious and sanguinary despotism.

In fact, the extreme difficulty which we (with no vulgar helps) have experienced in collecting the scope and import of this extraordinary volume, convinces us that, to the great majority of Frenchmen, the whole must be as incomprehensible as the mysteries of Eleusis, or the tradition of the Cabala. There is an oracle at hand, indeed, which will readily expound one half of the mystery. The military tribunals will soon make them understand the penalties annexed to disobedience: but they have, and can have no instruction as to their immunities. For it is a remarkably and most instructive fact that notwithstanding the voluminous annotations daily issuing from the French press on *every other* branch of the imperial jurisprudence, no one has yet been bold enough to publish a single word to elucidate the text, or blazon the moderation of the *Code de la Conscription*.

It is impossible even to glance at this volume, without being struck with the extreme anxiety which these statutes betray, to enforce conformity, both in the executioner and the victim. The enumeration of cases is so complete as to preclude the possibility of evasion. The public functionaries have their respective provinces most accurately marked out; and are furnished with distinct *formulæ* for every act of office. The severest and most unrelenting punishment is inflicted upon all who, from negligence, or corruption or pity, give countenance to the slightest relaxation. The diseases which give right to exemption are detailed with a jealous and disgusting minuteness. Precautions are multiplied without number to secure the persons of the conscripts; and, while they are decorated with the title of "*Defenseurs de la Patrie*," the uniform tenour of these laws, and the tone of bitter reproof which pervades them, afford conclusive evidence of a general aversion for the trade of war; and serve to convince us, that these Achilleses are not easily roused to arms, whatever enthusiasm they may afterwards display in the field. Some few provisions are introduced on the subject of voluntary enlistments; but, *as no bounty is allowed*, it is evident that they do not enter into the serious consideration of the government. The old compromise between the military exigencies and civil constitution of the state,—between the effeminacy of the rich and the wants of the poor,—between the ambition of the sovereign and the rights of the subject, is rejected with disdain by the imperial republic; and the student is dragged relentlessly from his closet, and the peasant from his hiding place, by an indiscriminating and unqualified coercion. But habit soon renders submission, if not cheerful, at least easy; rapine furnishes sources of munificence and conciliation; courage becomes a virtue of necessity; strength is acquired by discipline: military ardour kindles with competition: and experience too fatally proves, that, from such elements, armies may be compounded, alike formidable for discipline and valour.

We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a connected view of the law of the conscription as it is now enforced; and to interweave with those statements such illustrations of the present state of the French empire, as may be necessary to develope the whole organization of conquest. No subject, at the present moment, can claim so terrible an importance. The levies of those continental nations, which still preserve the forms of independence, are, it is said, to be moulded upon the same model: and the conscription is, undoubtedly, the *vis motrix* of that great engine to which France owes her aggrandizement, and on which she relies, for the future increase of her dominion. Her politicians exultingly apply to it the language of Vegetius concerning the legion, that it seems rather an inspiration of divine wisdom, than the offspring of human invention. The plan of universal conquest, imputed originally to Louvois, and with more truth, perhaps, ascribed by Mr. Burke to the directory, is now, not merely digested into a regular system, but may actually be said to be in a course of execution: and to be proceeding with a steadiness and success, which must strike alarm into the most confident and unthinking. The world, in the opinion of all Frenchmen, is to be again subdued by the discipline and the arts of Rome. *Folard's Polybius, Machiavel on Livy and Montesquieu on the Grandeur et Declination*, are more than ever "the manuals" from which they draw their lessons of perseverance and cunning. The reading classes of France have always been fond of historical research.—Their republic made them passionate admirers, and *enlightened imitators* of antiquity: and their government, availing itself of this predilection for the victorious commonwealths of Greece and Rome, soon taught them to overlook altogether individual interests, and tastes, and enjoyments, both in their foreign politics, and in the details of their internal economy. They admit "no balanced advantages, or diverging claims." All the capacities, and energies, and habitudes of private life, are unrelentingly wrested to the production of force, for the subjugation of the globe, or, as coordinate with this object, for the aggrandizement of the reigning family. The changes of form in their government have occasioned no remission in this pursuit. It has always been spoken of among them with confidence and zeal. Events have recently brought it more into notice: and nothing now remains but to achieve the ultimate object, "*la grande pensee*" as it is emphatically styled in the coteries of Paris.

That our readers may the better understand our abstract of the laws on the conscription, it is proper to premise, that France is divided into about 30 military governments subject to a general of division and his staff, to which commissaries are attached as executive officers. The civil division consists of 122 departments: 24 of which have been acquired since the overthrow of the monarchy, exclusive of Tuscany, not included in any part of this statement. The departments are divided into districts or *arrondissements*, from 3 to 5 in number: the *arrondissements* into cantons, and the cantons into municipalities, amounting to about 55,000. Each department is governed by a prefect and his council, composed of a commissary of police, a mayor, and certain inspectors, denominated *counsellors of prefecture*. The district or *arrondissement*, by a subprefect and his council, of a similar formation. The cantons and municipalities are under the supervision of an administration composed of the civil authorities, with a president at their head. A mayor, a commissary of police, and two officers of the government, styled *adjuncts*, are allotted to every division having a population above 5000 souls. These several authorities are in strict subordination to each other and at the control of the prefects and subprefects: who themselves, are charged with a weighty and inflexible responsibility as to the military levies.

The conscription was first published in the form of a general law by the council of ancients in the year 1798, and has since undergone some slight modifications. The *directorial plan* is attributed to Carnot, who, in the revolutionary language, is said "to have organized victory in the French armies."—Its author, who was enthusiastically devoted to the forms of antiquity, and still preserves, within the rays of the imperial purple, all the simplicity of ancient manners, found his model in the constitution of the Roman *republic*, which made every citizen a soldier before the age of forty-six,—in their *annual* levies, which admitted of no exception,—and in the peremptory orders issued by their consuls to the magistrates of Italy, specifying the number of troops required, and the place of assemblage.

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, AUGUST 11.

YESTERDAY the U. S. frigate the PRESIDENT, Capt. Bainbridge, dropped down below the bar at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, whence she will shortly proceed on a cruize. We understand that this frigate has been fitted out in the highest style in every respect, being, at this moment, greatly superior to what she was when originally fitted out; and is equal, if not superior, to any vessel in the world carrying the same weight of metal.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 6.

A true picture of France—We learn, that by Mr. Coles, a letter was received at Washington from a gentleman in Paris, whose private connections with the French ministry give him the best means of information. He states, that in the late action on the Danube, Bonaparte lost from 40 to 50,000 men, including the hitherto invincible veterans, who had spread terror and conquest every where: that Lasnes, after two unsuccessful attacks upon the Austrian centre, seized a standard to excite the drooping courage of his troops, and marched up with it a third time, but was again repulsed, and received his mortal wound. The Emperor in person attempted in vain to stimulate them to a third assault: his troops would not follow. The internal state of France is depicted as truly deplorable. Plantations, which formerly afforded splendid revenues, are entirely unproductive. One half of the labour of agriculture is performed by women, and retired old men. In the midst of all this complicated misery, conscripts are chained together, and driven to reinforce the army.

Thus it is probable, that the endurance of the nation has reached the utmost point of its elasticity, and is about to break. The letter represents Bonaparte to be in a truly critical situation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 16.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Since Saturday we have perused files of French and Spanish papers to the last of June. They do not present any accounts of very interesting operations on the Danube. For a long month after the battle of Elssing both armies had apparently been employed in healing the wounds, and recovering by repose from the fatigue of that memorable conflict. Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, it appeared, had passed over to the left bank of the Danube, near Linte, his left flank resting on Bohemia.

Russian columns, though in slow time, were advancing into the Austrian dominions. They were to be commanded by Constantine, brother of the Emperor; and were to co-operate eventually with the Russian army which was waging war with the Turks in Bulgaria.

The most active war operations—though on a limited scale—were in Hungary, between the Prince Eugene, and the Archduke John; in the Tyrol, between the mountain peasants and the Bavarians; and in Saxony between the Confederate troops, and partizan corps of Austrians and Brunswickers.—The Austrians have a corps in Crotia, against which Marshal Marmont had advanced.

All accounts whether Spanish, French, or English, of operations in Spain, were extremely contradictory. From the French official statements of Marshal Ney, it appeared that a combined operation against the Spanish detachments in Gallacia and Asturias, which had obtained some advantages and captured several places with French garrisons in them—had been concerted between him and Gen. Kellerman. In the execution of it Ney advanced from Corunna; and Kellerman from Leon, to the vicinity of Lugo. From Lugo, Ney advanced, May 19th against Oviedo (in Asturias) which he attacked and captured, compelling the Marquis Romana to retire on Gijon, where he embarked, it was said, for Vigo. Ney then took Gijon, where he found a large quantity of arms and ammunition;—and after the capture of Avilles, returned into Gallacia; met Marshal Soult, in his retreat from Portugal, near Lugo, May 29th; compelled the Patriots, under Gen. Mahi, to raise the siege of Lugo—proceeded to St Jago, obliging the Spaniards to fall back on Elpadron and Pontevedra, and returned to Corrunna the 3d of June.—Gen. Kellerman, it was said, had returned to Leon. The Spanish and Portuguese papers recognise some of these events: but represent the French as flying before their standards, and leaving the country in possession of the patriots. In these movements there had been some sharp fighting, and much loss on both sides.

We have had accounts of the retaking of Saint Andero (in Biscay) by the Spanish patriots, on the 10th June. This is confirmed by the French official papers, but they add, that on the 12th June, General Bonet recaptured the place, with its garrison of 3000 men, besides releasing the French garrison which had been made prisoners. Gen. Ballestros, who commanded the Spaniards, escaped. Gen. Bonet was advancing on San Antonia. These events shew that the Spanish Patriots were still active in their opposition to the French in the northern provinces. The official account of the retreat of Soult from Portugal, is given in the Moniteur. He is stated to have lost very little besides his artillery, waggons &c. and that by joining Ney near Lugo, he had contributed to the dispersion of the Spanish parties in Gallacia and Austurias.

In June last, three vessels, richly laden, arrived at Cadiz, from Lima, S. A. one of which was formerly the Washington of this port, condemned at Lima.

The Spanish are in no want of artillery.—A gentleman from Cadiz informs, that from three to four thousand pieces of brass ordnance, from the foundery in Seville, were in that city.

The prejudices of the Spaniards against the English, on account of their religion, had in a great measure subsided in Spain.—The Priests had taken much pains to convince the populace, that the English, by the assistance they had afforded the patriot cause, had washed out much of the sin of heresy.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1809.

This town has suffered so severely heretofore in its prosperity and reputation from the impressions (we fear too generally) received abroad of the vicious habits and uncivilized condition of some of its inhabitants, that we were disposed to have passed by in silence the disgraceful behaviour of a few miserable slaves on the night of the 7th instant.—Knowing, that, however fully it might be explained, it would necessarily add to the unfavourable opinion already entertained of us, and be considered as a reproach both to our morals and our police. But the contrivers of that pitiful piece of mischief are not willing to lose the fruits of their labour, by suffering it to pass off unnoticed; or (what would be still worse for them) by exposing their own agency in it. They have therefore, at once to conceal their own shame and to give the transaction some consequence, endeavoured, very much to our scandal, to father it upon the inhabitants of this town.

We cannot consent to bear this reproach, either to gratify the malice or cover the disgrace of the real culprit. And shall therefore give to the public such particulars of this affair as will leave them at no loss in tracing it to its author. The person generally understood to be the contriver of the paltry scene alluded to, is a man in Boston by the names of Honestus, (we believe) or, as some call him, Benjamin Austin; which is his proper name we cannot tell. He is a person employed as a *paragraph writer* in the Boston Chronicle, commonly called, on that account, the "*Lying Chronicle*." This man, (either from a natural viciousness of disposition or because he supposes his employers most gratified or best served in this way,) has, during the whole period of his service, so entirely abandoned himself to abuse and scandalize the best characters in the State, that it has frequently been necessary to punish him with the horse-whip. About three years ago, in consequence of a very malicious falsehood circulated by him against Mr. SELFRIDGE, a gentleman of respectability in that place, and Austin's reluctance and refusal to make his recantation as public as he had made the scandal, that gentleman also, was obliged in justice to give him a severe chastisement. From that time, (though he confessed the falsehood of his charge against Mr. S.) he has discovered an inveteracy towards him which has been so much the more bitter as he has wanted power to gratify it. Mr. S. having been justified by the laws of his country, as well as by those of nature, which will never refuse to any man the privilege of self-defence: and Austin, tho' wicked enough, being too great a poltroon to attempt any personal violence against him, has had no other resource than to commit his cause to the hands of those miserable creatures, who in some countries are employed as assassins, and would have no scruples at the employment in this, if the state of society was yet sufficiently corrupt to admit of it. Mobs composed of some of these outcasts have been several times collected in Boston but have never been daring enough to attempt any thing against Mr. S. more than to disturb his rest by their beastly howlings around his house. The leaders of these wretches have been desirous of establishing an annual mob, to collect on a certain day, or rather a certain night, of the year. On that particular day this year, Mr. S. happened to be in Newport. He left Boston a few days before with Mrs. S. and two of his sisters, intending to visit this place for a day and return by the way of Providence. His departure from Boston had been noticed by Austin or some of his friends the mob, and at one of the public houses on the road where Mr. S. stopped, he was informed by the master of the house that a suspicious looking fellow had been there and made a number of impertinent inquiries respecting him. This fellow it seems posted on to Newport, to prepare the plot against Mr. S's. arrival.

dise in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the United States, before the information of the enclosed Proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure: so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the United States from British ports or with British merchandise.

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Your obedient servant,
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It is impossible even to glance at this volume, without being struck with the extreme anxiety which these statutes betray, to enforce conformity, both in the executioner and the victim. The enumeration of cases is so complete as to preclude the possibility of evasion. The public functionaries have their respective provinces most accurately marked out; and are furnished with distinct *formulæ* for every act of office. The severest and most unrelenting punishment is inflicted upon all who, from negligence, or corruption or pity, give countenance to the slightest relaxation. The diseases which give right to exemption are detailed with a jealous and disgusting minuteness. Precautions are multiplied without number to secure the persons of the conscripts; and, while they are decorated with the title of "*Defenseurs de la Patrie*," the uniform tenour of these laws, and the tone of bitter reproof which pervades them, afford conclusive evidence of a general aversion for the trade of war; and serve to convince us, that these Achilleses are not easily roused to arms, whatever enthusiasm they may afterwards display in the field. Some few provisions are introduced on the subject of voluntary enlistments; but, *as no bounty is allowed*, it is evident that they do not enter into the serious consideration of the government. The old compromise between the military exigencies and civil constitution of the state,—between the effeminacy of the rich and the wants of the poor,—between the ambition of the sovereign and the rights of the subject, is rejected with disdain by the imperial republic; and the student is dragged relentlessly from his closet, and the peasant from his hiding place, by an indiscriminating and unqualified coercion. But habit soon renders submission, if not cheerful, at least easy; rapine furnishes sources of munificence and conciliation; courage becomes a virtue of necessity; strength is acquired by discipline: military ardour kindles with competition: and experience too fatally proves, that, from such elements, armies may be compounded, alike formidable for discipline and valour.

We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a connected view of the law of the conscription as it is now enforced and to interweave with those statements such illustrations of the present state of the French empire, as may be necessary to develope the whole organization of conquest. No subject, at the present moment, can claim so terrible an importance. The levies of those continental nations which still preserve the forms of independence, are, it is said, to be moulded upon the same model: and the conscription is, undoubtedly, the *vis motrix* of that great engine to which France owes her aggrandizement, and on which she relies, for the future increase of her dominion. Her politicians exultingly apply to it the language of Vegetius concerning the legion, that it seems rather an inspiration of divine wisdom, than the offspring of human invention. The plan of universal conquest, imputed originally to Louvois, and with more truth, perhaps, ascribed by Mr. Burke to the directory, is now, not merely digested into a regular system, but may actually be said to be in a course of execution: and to be proceeding with a steadiness and success, which must strike alarm into the most confident and unthinking. The world, in the opinion of all Frenchmen, is to be again subdued by the discipline and the arts of Rome. *Folard's Polybius, Machiavel on Livy and Montesquieu on the Grandeur et Decline*, are more than ever "the manuals" from which they draw their lessons of perseverance and cunning. The reading classes of France have always been fond of historical research.—Their republic made them passionate admirers, and *enlightened imitators* of antiquity: and their government, availing itself of this predilection for the victorious commonwealths of Greece and Rome, soon taught them to overlook altogether individual interests, and tastes, and enjoyments, both in their foreign politics, and in the details of their internal economy. They admit "no balanced advantages, or diverging claims." All the capacities, and energies, and habitudes of private life, are unrelentingly wrested to the production of force, for the subjugation of the globe, or, as coordinate with this object, for the aggrandizement of the reigning family. The changes of form in their government have occasioned no remission in this pursuit. It has always been spoken of among them with confidence and zeal. Events have recently brought it more into notice: and nothing now remains but to achieve the ultimate object, "*la grande pensee*" as it is emphatically styled in the coteries of Paris.

That our readers may the better understand our abstract of the laws on the conscription, it is proper to premise, that France is divided into about 30 military governments subject to a general of division and his staff, to which commissaries are attached as executive officers. The civil division consists of 122 departments: 24 of which have been acquired since the overthrow of the monarchy, exclusive of Tuscany, not included in any part of this statement. The departments are divided into districts or *arrondissements*, from 3 to 5 in number: the *arrondissements* into cantons, and the cantons into municipalities, amounting to about 55,000. Each department is governed by a prefect and his council, composed of a commissary of police, a mayor, and certain inspectors, denominated *counsellors of prefecture*. The district or *arrondissement*, by a subprefect and his council, of a similar formation. The cantons and municipalities are under the supervision of an administration composed of the civil authorities, with a president at their head. A mayor, a commissary of police, and two officers of the government, styled *adjuncts*, are allotted to every division having a population above 5000 souls. These several authorities are in strict subordination to each other and at the control of the prefects and subprefects: who themselves, are charged with a weighty and inflexible responsibility as to the military levies.

The conscription was first published in the form of a general law by the council of ancients in the year 1798, and has since undergone some slight modifications. The *directorial plan* is attributed to Carnot, who, in the revolutionary language, is said "to have organized victory in the French armies."—Its author, who was enthusiastically devoted to the forms of antiquity, and still preserves, within the rays of the imperial purple, all the simplicity of ancient manners, found his model in the constitution of the Roman *republic*, which made every citizen a soldier before the age of forty-six,—in their *annual* levies, which admitted of no exception,—and in the peremptory orders issued by their consuls to the magistrates of Italy, specifying the number of troops required, and the place of assemblage.

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, AUGUST 17.

YESTERDAY the U. S. frigate the PRESIDENT, Capt. Bainbridge, dropped down below the bar at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, whence she will shortly proceed on a cruize. We understand that this frigate has been fitted out in the highest style in every respect, being, at this moment, greatly superior to what she was when originally fitted out: and is equal, if not superior, to any vessel in the world carrying the same weight of metal.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 6.

A true picture of France—We learn, that by Mr. Coles, a letter was received at Washington from a gentleman in Paris, whose private connections with the French ministry give him the best means of information. He states, that in the late action on the Danube, Bonaparte lost from 40 to 50,000 men, including the hitherto invincible veterans, who had spread terror and conquest every where: that Lasnes, after two unsuccessful attacks upon the Austrian centre, seized a standard to excite the drooping courage of his troops, and marched up with it a third time, but was again repulsed, and received his mortal wound. The Emperor in person attempted in vain to stimulate them to a third assault: his troops would not follow. The internal state of France is depicted as truly deplorable. Plantations, which formerly afforded splendid revenues, are entirely unproductive. One half of the labour of agriculture is performed by women, and retired old men. In the midst of all this complicated misery, conscripts are chained together, and driven to reinforce the army.

Thus it is probable, that the endurance of the nation has reached the utmost point of its elasticity, and is about to break. The letter represents Bonaparte to be in a truly critical situation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 16.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Since Saturday we have perused files of French and Spanish papers to the last of June. They do not present any accounts of very interesting operations on the Danube. For a long month after the battle of Elssing both armies had apparently been employed in healing the wounds, and recovering by repose from the fatigue of that memorable conflict. Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, it appeared, had passed over to the left bank of the Danube, near Lintz, his left flank resting on Bohemia.

Russian columns, though in slow time, were advancing into the Austrian dominions. They were to be commanded by Constantine, brother of the Emperor; and were to co-operate eventually with the Russian army which was waging war with the Turks in Bulgaria.

The most active war operations—though on a limited scale—were in Hungary, between the Prince Eugene, and the Archduke John; in the Tyrol, between the mountain peasants and the Bavarians; and in Saxony between the Confederate troops, and partizan corps of Austrians and Brunswickers.—The Austrians have a corps in Crotia, against which Marshal Marmont had advanced.

All accounts whether Spanish, French, or English, of operations in Spain, were extremely contradictory. From the French official statements of Marshal Ney, it appeared that a combined operation against the Spanish detachments in Gallacia and Asturias, which had obtained some advantages and captured several places with French garrisons in them—had been concerted between him and Gen. Kellerman. In the execution of it Ney advanced from Corunna; and Kellerman from Leon, to the vicinity of Lugo. From Lugo, Ney advanced, May 19th against Oviedo (in Asturias) which he attacked and captured, compelling the Marquis Romana to retire on Gijon, where he embarked, it was said, for Vigo. Ney then took Gijon, where he found a large quantity of arms and ammunition;—and after the capture of Avilles, returned into Gallacia; met Marshal Soult, in his retreat from Portugal, near Lugo, May 29th; compelled the Patriots, under Gen. Mahi, to raise the siege of Lugo—proceeded to St. Jago, obliging the Spaniards to fall back on Elpadron and Pontevedra, and returned to Corrunna the 3d of June.—Gen. Kellerman, it was said, had returned to Leon. The Spanish and Portuguese papers recognize some of these events: but represent the French as flying before their standards, and leaving the country in possession of the patriots. In these movements there had been some sharp fighting, and much loss on both sides.

We have had accounts of the retaking of Saint Andero (in Biscay) by the Spanish patriots, on the 10th June. This is confirmed by the French official papers, but they add, that on the 12th June, General Bonet recaptured the place, with its garrison of 3000 men, besides releasing the French garrison which had been made prisoners. Gen. Ballestros, who commanded the Spaniards, escaped. Gen. Bonet was advancing on San Antonia. These events shew that the Spanish Patriots were still active in their opposition to the French in the northern provinces. The official account of the retreat of Soult from Portugal, is given in the Moniteur. He is stated to have lost very little besides his artillery, waggons &c. and that by joining Ney near Lugo, he had contributed to the dispersion of the Spanish parties in Gallacia and Asturias.

In June last, three vessels, richly laden, arrived at Cadiz, from Lima, S. A. one of which was formerly the Washington of this port, condemned at Lima.

The Spanish are in no want of artillery.—A gentleman from Cadiz informs, that from three to four thousand pieces of brass ordnance, from the foundery in Seville, were in that city.

The prejudices of the Spaniards against the English, on account of their religion, had in a great measure subsided in Spain.—The Priests had taken much pains to convince the populace, that the English, by the assistance they had afforded the patriot cause, had washed out much of the sin of heresy.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1809.

This town has suffered so severely heretofore in its prosperity and reputation from the impressions (we fear too generally) received abroad of the vicious habits and uncivilized condition of some of its inhabitants, that we were disposed to have passed by in silence the disgraceful behaviour of a few miserable slaves on the night of the 7th instant.—Knowing, that, however fully it might be explained, it would necessarily add to the unfavourable opinion already entertained of us, and be considered as a reproach both to our morals and our police. But the contrivers of that pitiful piece of mischief are not willing to lose the fruits of their labour, by suffering it to pass off unnoticed; or (what would be still worse for them) by exposing their own agency in it. They have therefore, at once to conceal their own shame and to give the transaction some consequence, endeavoured, very much to our scandal, to father it upon the inhabitants of this town.

We cannot consent to bear this reproach, either to gratify the malice or cover the disgrace of the real culprit. And shall therefore give to the public such particulars of this affair as will leave them at no loss in tracing it to its author. The person generally understood to be the contriver of the paltry scene alluded to, is a man in Boston by the names of Honestus, (we believe) or, as some call him, Benjamin Austin; which is his proper name we cannot tell. He is a person employed as a *paragraph writer* in the Boston Chronicle, commonly called, on that account, the "*Lying Chronicle.*" This man, (either from a natural viciousness of disposition or because he supposes his employers most gratified or best served in this way,) has, during the whole period of his service, so entirely abandoned himself to abuse and scandalize the best characters in the State, that it has frequently been necessary to punish him with the horse-whip. About three years ago, in consequence of a very malicious falsehood circulated by him against Mr. SELFRIDGE, a gentleman of respectability in that place, and Austin's reluctance and refusal to make his recantation as public as he had made the scandal, that gentleman also, was obliged in justice to give him a severe chastisement. From that time, (though he confessed the falsehood of his charge against Mr. S.) he has discovered an inveteracy towards him which has been so much the more bitter as he has wanted power to gratify it. Mr. S. having been justified by the laws of his country, as well as by those of nature, which will never refuse to any man the privilege of self-defence: and Austin, tho' wicked enough, being too great a poltroon to attempt any personal violence against him, has had no other resource than to commit his cause to the hands of those miserable creatures, who in some countries are employed as assassins, and would have no scruples at the employment in this, if the state of society was yet sufficiently corrupt to admit of it. Mobs composed of some of these outcasts have been several times collected in Boston but have never been daring enough to attempt any thing against Mr. S. more than to disturb his rest by their beastly howlings around his house. The leaders of these wretches have been desirous of establishing an annual mob, to collect on a certain day, or rather a certain night, of the year. On that particular day this year, Mr. S. happened to be in Newport. He left Boston a few days before with Mrs. S. and two of his sisters, intending to visit this place for a day and return by the way of Providence. His departure from Boston had been noticed by Austin or some of his friends the mob, and at one of the public houses on the road where Mr. S. stopped, he was informed by the master of the house that a suspicious looking fellow had been there and made a number of impertinent inquiries respecting him. This fellow it seems posted on to Newport, to prepare the plot against Mr. S's. arrival.

—He was seen in the evening with a few persons about him whom his discourse had collected, and was harranguing them in his way respecting Mr. S. who arrived in the evening and put up at Mrs. ROGERS' boarding-house, intending in the morning to proceed to Providence. About one o'clock at night, when the inhabitants had retired to rest, ten or twelve fellows, headed no doubt by the villain from Boston, stationed themselves under the windows of the house and began their hootings. It would be loathsome to describe their behaviour :—it was such as might have been expected from such a crew, with such a leader and such an instigator as was at the bottom of it. One circumstance however that occurred left no doubt who were their employers. They attempted to sing precisely the same tunes that had been uniformly made use of by the mobs in Boston, and in all other respects imitated their example as nearly as so poor a set of creatures could.

The gentlemen in the house were no otherwise concerned than for the ladies who were shocked and alarmed at such beastly behaviour in a place they came to visit and in which they were strangers. Some of the inhabitants were awakened by the noise and beginning to collect, the crew immediately disappeared.

In the morning a number of the gentlemen of the town waited on Mr. Selfridge and expressed their regret at the disturbance that had taken place, and their pleasure at being told by him that it had given him no uneasiness, and that he had concluded to spend another day and night in Newport before his return. A reward of fifty dollars was advertised for the discovery of the villians, and the caitiff from Boston particularly, had he been caught would have been punished as he deserved.

Mr. S. remained here two nights and then proceeded to Providence. We understand he does the inhabitants of this town, (by whom on his several visits he has always been received with attention and respect,) the justice, not to impute to any of them, the insult intended him : being perfectly aware from what quarter it proceeded.

Whether the fellow who came on this errand was furnished with money by Austin can only be conjectured. If he was, it was as abortively as vilely expended. No more than ten or twelve vagabonds at most could be found in the town vile enough to be thus employed by such employers. Indeed it is more than probable that most if not all of this crew (as well as its leader) were sent here for the purpose, as not a single inhabitant of the town has been discovered or suspected as base enough to be engaged in so disgraceful a transaction ; and we have heard of no one who does not openly reprobate it.

The object of this article will excuse us for the length of it. We were compelled to give this circumstantial relation of a very paltry affair, in order to exculpate the inhabitants of the town from a base and false aspersion contained in the Boston Chronicle of Monday last.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, together with the Secretary of the Treasury's Instructions to Collectors, which replaces our commercial intercourse with England upon the same basis as before the 19th of April, was issued from this office on Tuesday last, in an extra sheet ; we republish them this day for the information of distant subscribers. Whatever might have been the general expectation, since the British Ministry's disavowal of Mr. Erskine's agreement, we presume the public will feel little disappointment that the Executive has resorted to this measure. Indeed, whether authorized or not to stipulate as the English Ambassador did, yet as the Court of St. James has disavowed the act, it irresistibly follows (so it seems at first view at least) that our government does both justly and wisely to revoke the stipulations made on its own part.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the Directresses of the BENEVOLENT FEMALE SOCIETY, in this town, with the poor children under their care, assembled (it being the Anniversary of their institution,) in the 2d Congregational Church, where the Rev. Doctor PATTEN delivered, to a crowded audience, a most excellent and pertinent discourse ; in which the speaker endeavoured, with the most happy success, to point out the importance of education to the rising generation, and to encourage, by the most powerful arguments, the benevolent exertions of this society. The Music was well adapted in symphony with the charity and solemnity of the occasion, and the service closed by a contribution of *One Hundred and Two Dollars and Thirty five Cents*, in aid of this highly charitable and laudable institution.

The President of the United States left Washington, for his residence in Orange County, Virginia, on Thursday the 10th instant. The Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, were to remain at Washington a few days. The Secretary of the Navy goes to South-Carolina, and the Secretary at War, to Boston.

The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. contains a long article respecting our affairs with Great-Britain—It says—

"Whether the agreement made by Mr. Erskine with our government be in any or what degree binding on the British government has occasioned much discussion. The solution of this point certainly depends on the powers vested in Mr. Erskine. If those powers were such as Mr. Erskine most unequivocally alledges them to be, the agreement would have been absolutely binding in all its parts. In his correspondence with Mr. Smith, he declares every step taken to have been in consequence of full power from the King of England ; power, not to form the articles of an ordinary treaty, subject to the confirmation or rejection of each sovereign that was a party to it ; but an agreement, absolute, unconditional, final, and to take effect, in both countries at the same time, and particularly in the United States, before any measures taken by England should be known here."

Peace, Commerce and honest Friendship with every nation, is the wish of every American.—But the world is in a new, troubled, and unsettled state. The terrible Napoleon stretches his sceptre over the earth and George the 3d his trident over the ocean. Each of these mighty powers is desirous that America should be her ally, and each that she should be in hostility to the other. We must either resort to the "terrapin policy," or be at war with one or the other : for at peace, and trade, we cannot be. Let us then be truly American. Let us put away all sympathy and all antipathy, and view the justice of our cause and the disposition of our adversaries. In a temper of conciliation, let us ground our claims for aggressions upon the broad basis of eternal and immutable right. The nation that accedes to them shall be our friend and ally. The nation that rejects them, shall be our enemy until the God of battles awards to our valour, what power refused to grant to our justice. But do not let us set up chimerical claims. Let us not lose sight of the real and substantial justice of our cause with either of the belligerents, from precipitance, from prejudice or from folly.—*Boston Repertory.*

Yesterday sailed from this port the ship Pallas, Capt. Edwards, (owned by the Hon. William Gray, of Boston,) for Hamburgh.—In her went passenger, Mr. WILLIAM S. SMITH, son of Col. Smith of New-York, Secretary to the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF YESTERDAY, RECEIVED BY THE "COMMERCIAL LINE OF STAGES."

BOSTON, AUGUST 18.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Fair Trader, Capt. Schackelford, which arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, we received papers to the 8th inst. and letters to the 10th. The papers contain London dates to July 5, and our letters mention the arrival of the Packet on the 9th, from Falmouth on her way to New-York, bringing London intelligence to the 7th.—No paper had been published at Halifax after her arrival. We have, however, a few articles of intelligence received by her.

A London paper of July 5, had mentioned that "*it was said*" orders had been given for a *general* Embargo in Great-Britain and Ireland. But we have not learnt whether the Packet brought intelligence confirming or contradicting this report. From the silence on this point, we doubt whether the measure had been taken. But if it were, a motive can be perceived in the near approach of the moment for the sailing of the great expedition. There could be no reason to consider the measure as taken from hostility to this country.

Since writing the above, we have seen a letter which mentions that the Packet brought news of the Embargo. A gentleman passenger in the Fair Trader, believes she only brought London information that the expectation of an embargo continued.

The latest French Bulletins received in England were to No. 20. The Mentor, at New-York, brought to No. 22.

Extract of a letter from Halifax August 8.

"By the arrival of the frigate Jamaica, and the ship Bee, from England, we have London papers to July 5.

"The French army near Vienna still continues inactive. The Russian force which is said to be approaching consists of only 40,000. The Prussians will strengthen Austria to this amount, if it is true they have declared against France.

"The Austrians occupy the bank of the Danube opposite to Pressburg, and above and below Vienna—and frequently annoy the enemy.

"There are some hints of overtures for Peace between the Emperors of Austria and France. Baron Von Vincent is said to be gone to Vienna : and Bonaparte has sent Counts Pergen and Zengerdorff to Walvensdorff, where the Emperor of Austria resides. The Moniteur says, "this circumstance has given rise to reports of peace."

"Bavaria and Wirtemberg are over-run by insurgents, and Switzerland is said to be in commotion."

Extract of another letter—August 8.

"I sent papers the day before yesterday by Lieut. Byng, of the armed schooner Bream.

"Admiral Cochrane is coming here from the West-Indies with his squadron. It is said he will be expected in about a fortnight.

AUGUST 9.

"The Lady Pellew packet has just arrived from Falmouth, 29 days. I have yet only seen a London paper of July 6, the English Chronicle. It says "We stop the press to state, that intelligence to the 30th ult. from Corunna, announce the entire evacuation of Gallacia by the armies under Ney and Soult, whose united forces have been reduced to 12 000: They carried with them 6000 sick and wounded. Thus the port of Ferrol is again delivered from the enemy."

August 9—at night.

"Since writing this morning I have seen a London paper, the Evening Mail, of July 7. The "Postscript" says, 'Letters from *Heligoland* of the 2d inst. were received yesterday—It was reported, and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two Grand Armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great loss."

"The new Expedition preparing in England was expected to sail (or be ready to sail) about the 15th or 16th ult. It is stated to consist of near 35 000 men.

"Our Collector has just informed me, that the clause in the Act permitting the American Trade to these Ports (Halifax, Shelburne, &c.) in American bottoms, having expired with the last Session of Parliament, a new Clause had been passed previous to its expiration authorizing his Majesty to permit that trade under certain restrictions, by his Order in Council, until the year 1812—but his Majesty not having thought proper to renew his Order in Council to that effect, the trade to these Ports in American bottoms, could no longer be permitted here."

From a London Paper of July 7.

Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of His Majesty previous to leaving England.

The following is a postscript to a well written essay in a Virginia paper of Aug. 8. dated at Washington, July 30 :

"P. S. From recent information we are inclined to believe, that the good understanding which subsists between our government and the British minister, was unknown to Mr. Canning, when he complained of Mr. Erskine in Parliament. He knows it now: The conditions are to be inserted in the Treaty, when Mr. Jackson arrives—and in all probability Mr. Erskine will be continued or promoted."

The Baltimore Federal Republican, and the New York Evening Post, contend that the President's recent Proclamation is founded on a misconstruction of the law.

Fourteen vessels for British ports were cleared out at New-York on Friday the 11th inst : and on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, was received in that city by mail, the President's Proclamation forbidding further clearances.

Major General John Brodrick, is appointed Governor of Martinique—and Lt. Gen. Edward Morrison to be Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica, and Commander of the forces on that station.

☞ By the arrival here this morning of the Packet Express, Coggeshall, from New-York, we received papers of that city to the evening of the 16th inst.—They do not contain a single article worth extracting.

DIED.—At New-Shoreham, on the 12th inst. after a short illness, *CALEB LITTLEFIELD*, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.—He uniformly supported an excellent character, was respected for his integrity, and died much lamented by his fellow-citizens.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Mary, Newman, St. Mary's : brig Hercules Courtney, Calvert, Boston : sch'r Lydia & Margaret, Arnold, Surinam : sloop Lilly, Killey, Norfolk : do. Gen. Greene, Wixson, ditto : do. Mary-Ann, Brown, New-York.

CLEARED,

Ship Pallas, Edwards, Hamburgh : do. New Good Intent, Dennis Norfolk : brig Pegasus, Rathbone, Tonningen : do. Marian, Greene, Alexandria : do. Industry, Carter, New-York : sloop Halcyon, Davis, ditto : do. Fame, Waldin, ditto ; do. Aurora, Caboone, ditto.

The ship Ocean, Lawton, of and from this port, arrived at Liverpool June 22d.

The ship William & Henry Hudson, of this port, arrived at Liverpool, from Savannah, June 18.

The ship Union, Seabury, of this port, arrived at Liverpool June 29, from Philadelphia.

A London paper of June 29, says, "Eight American vessels are reported to have been seized in Russian ports, and condemned."

☞ NOTICE

THE PATRONS OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY are respectfully informed, that in consequence of a new arrangement having taken place in the establishment, the MERCURY will in future be published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*.—It is highly necessary, therefore, that there should be an immediate adjustment of the numerous small debts (particularly in the Country) due the Establishment.—It is hoped, that this Notice will not be disregarded, as it is essentially requisite that all the Accounts of the Establishment should be adjusted to the 12th instant.

Those who are far in arrear for the "*Newport Mercury*," are informed, that unless an immediate settlement is made, their names will be struck from the Subscription list, and the demands against them put in suit, within a reasonable time after this *final* notice.

Office of the Newport Mercury,
August 19. 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 19, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, price 12½ Cents.

AN ORATION, delivered at East-Greenwich, on the 4th of July 1809, at the request of the KENTISH GUARDS. *By Dr. HENRY E. TURNER.*

☞ This interesting and beautiful composition having been a subject of much conversation, some friends of the author procured a copy for the press.—It needs only to be read, in order to be admired—and though the publication is rather late, it may be read with pleasure and profit any month in the year.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED, AND BOYER'S FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A few copies of the last editions of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

L. ROUSMANIERE is daily receiving additions to his extensive and valuable stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY.—New works obtained as soon as published, and subscriptions received for every publication of merit, which is about to be put to press in the United States.

Just received as above,

More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant :—A very large assortment of large and small BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSLAM and HYMN-BOOKS :—And a very large assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Aug. 18 1809.

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY, the 9th of October next, if not previously disposed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot, occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Also, One Lot directly opposite said House, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets 60 by 40 feet, be the same more or less—*Also*, One lot directly opposite to the westward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets continued, 30 by 15 feet be the same more or less—All of which will be sold without reserve.—Conditions easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, August 14, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms, apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 55, Thames-street, corner of Franklin-street.—For terms, apply to

PELEG ANTHONY.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, did petition in Somerset county court, in January last to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay ; agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and its supplements thereto—My Creditors will take notice, they are requested to meet at Princess Ann Tavern, in Somerset county, on the 16th day of September 1809, agreeably to the order of the Court.

JAMES L. WALLER.

Vienna, (Maryland) June 19 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE, } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the 10th month next, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

—He was seen in the evening with a few persons about him whom his discourse had collected, and was harranguing them in his way respecting Mr. S. who arrived in the evening and put up at Mrs. ROGERS' boarding-house, intending in the morning to proceed to Providence. About one o'clock at night, when the inhabitants had retired to rest, ten or twelve fellows, headed no doubt by the villain from Boston, stationed themselves under the windows of the house and began their hootings. It would be loathsome to describe their behaviour :—it was such as might have been expected from such a crew, with such a leader and such an instigator as was at the bottom of it. One circumstance however that occurred left no doubt who were their employers. They attempted to sing precisely the same tunes that had been uniformly made use of by the mobs in Boston, and in all other respects imitated their example as nearly as so poor a set of creatures could.

The gentlemen in the house were no otherwise concerned than for the ladies who were shocked and alarmed at such beastly behaviour in a place they came to visit and in which they were strangers. Some of the inhabitants were awakened by the noise and beginning to collect, the crew immediately disappeared.

In the morning a number of the gentlemen of the town waited on Mr. Selfridge and expressed their regret at the disturbance that had taken place, and their pleasure at being told by him that it had given him no uneasiness, and that he had concluded to spend another day and night in Newport before his return. A reward of fifty dollars was advertised for the discovery of the villians, and the caitiff from Boston particularly, had he been caught would have been punished as he deserved.

Mr. S. remained here two nights and then proceeded to Providence. We understand he does the inhabitants of this town, (by whom on his several visits he has always been received with attention and respect,) the justice, not to impute to any of them, the insult intended him : being perfectly aware from what quarter it proceeded.

Whether the fellow who came on this errand was furnished with money by Austin can only be conjectured. If he was, it was as abortively as vilely expended. No more than ten or twelve vagabonds at most could be found in the town vile enough to be thus employed by such employers. Indeed it is more than probable that most if not all of this crew (as well as its leader) were sent here for the purpose, as not a single inhabitant of the town has been discovered or suspected as base enough to be engaged in so disgraceful a transaction ; and we have heard of no one who does not openly reprobate it.

The object of this article will excuse us for the length of it. We were compelled to give this circumstantial relation of a very paltry affair, in order to exculpate the inhabitants of the town from a base and false aspersion contained in the Boston Chronicle of Monday last.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, together with the Secretary of the Treasury's Instructions to Collectors, which replaces our commercial intercourse with England upon the same basis as before the 19th of April, was issued from this office on Tuesday last, in an extra sheet ; we republish them this day for the information of distant subscribers. Whatever might have been the general expectation, since the British Ministry's disavowal of Mr. Erskine's agreement, we presume the public will feel little disappointment that the Executive has resorted to this measure. Indeed, whether authorized or not to stipulate as the English Ambassador did, yet as the Court of St. James has disavowed the act, it irresistibly follows (so it seems at first view at least) that our government does both justly and wisely to revoke the stipulations made on its own part.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the Directresses of the BENEVOLENT FEMALE SOCIETY, in this town, with the poor children under their care, assembled (it being the Anniversary of their institution,) in the 2d Congregational Church, where the Rev. Doctor PATTEN delivered, to a crowded audience, a most excellent and pertinent discourse ; in which the speaker endeavoured, with the most happy success, to point out the importance of education to the rising generation, and to encourage, by the most powerful arguments, the benevolent exertions of this society. The Music was well adapted in symphony with the charity and solemnity of the occasion, and the service closed by a contribution of *One Hundred and Two Dollars and Thirty five Cents*, in aid of this highly charitable and laudable institution.

The President of the United States left Washington, for his residence in Orange County, Virginia, on Thursday the 10th instant. The Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, were to remain at Washington a few days. The Secretary of the Navy goes to South-Carolina, and the Secretary at War, to Boston.

The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. contains a long article respecting our affairs with Great-Britain—It says—

"Whether the agreement made by Mr. Erskine with our government be in any or what degree binding on the British government has occasioned much discussion. The solution of this point certainly depends on the powers vested in Mr. Erskine. If those powers were such as Mr. Erskine most unequivocally alledges them to be, the agreement would have been absolutely binding in all its parts. In his correspondence with Mr. Smith, he declares every step taken to have been in consequence of full power from the King of England : power, not to form the articles of an ordinary treaty, subject to the confirmation or rejection of each sovereign that was a party to it : but an agreement, absolute, unconditional, final, and to take effect, in both countries at the same time, and particularly in the United States, before any measures taken by England should be known here."

Peace, Commerce and honest Friendship with every nation, is the wish of every American.—But the world is in a new, troubled, and unsettled state. The terrible Napoleon stretches his sceptre over the earth and George the 3d his trident over the ocean. Each of these mighty powers is desirous that America should be her ally, and each that she should be in hostility to the other. We must either resort to the "terrapin policy," or be at war with one or the other : for at peace, and trade, we cannot be. Let us then be truly American. Let us put away all sympathy and all antipathy, and view the justice of our cause and the disposition of our adversaries. In a temper of conciliation, let us ground our claims for aggressions upon the broad basis of eternal and immutable right. The nation that accedes to them shall be our friend and ally. The nation that rejects them, shall be our enemy until the God of battles awards to our valour, what power refused to grant to our justice. But do not let us set up chimerical claims. Let us not lose sight of the real and substantial justice of our cause with either of the belligerents, from precipitance, from prejudice or from folly.—*Boston Repertory.*

Yesterday sailed from this port the ship Pallas, Capt. Edwards (owned by the Hon. William Gray, of Boston,) for Hamburgh.—In her went passenger, Mr. WILLIAM S. SMITH, son of Col. Smith of New-York, Secretary to the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF YESTERDAY, RECEIVED BY THE "COMMERCIAL LINE OF STAGES."

BOSTON, AUGUST 18.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Fair Trader, Capt. Schackelford, which arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, we received papers to the 8th inst. and letters to the 10th. The papers contain London dates to July 5, and our letters mention the arrival of the Packet on the 9th, from Falmouth on her way to New-York, bringing London intelligence to the 7th.—No paper had been published at Halifax after her arrival. We have, however, a few articles of intelligence received by her.

A London paper of July 5, had mentioned that "*it was said*" orders had been given for a *general* Embargo in Great-Britain and Ireland. But we have not learnt whether the Packet brought intelligence confirming or contradicting this report. From the silence on this point, we doubt whether the measure had been taken. But if it were, a motive can be perceived in the near approach of the moment for the sailing of the great expedition. There could be no reason to consider the measure as taken from hostility to this country.

Since writing the above, we have seen a letter which mentions that the Packet brought news of the Embargo. A gentleman passenger in the Fair Trader, believes she only brought London information that the expectation of an embargo continued.

The latest French Bulletins received in England were to No. 20. The Mentor, at New-York, brought to No. 22.

Extract of a letter from Halifax. August 8.

"By the arrival of the frigate Jamaica, and the ship Bee, from England, we have London papers to July 5.

"The French army near Vienna still continues inactive. The Russian force which is said to be approaching consists of only 40,000. The Prussians will strengthen Austria to this amount, if it is true they have declared against France.

"The Austrians occupy the bank of the Danube opposite to Pressburg, and above and below Vienna—and frequently annoy the enemy.

"There are some hints of overtures for Peace between the Emperors of Austria and France. Baron Von Vincent is said to be gone to Vienna : and Bonaparte has sent Counts Pergen and Zengerdorff to Walvensdorff, where the Emperor of Austria resides. The Moniteur says, "this circumstance has given rise to reports of peace."

"Bavaria and Wirtemberg are over-run by insurgents, and Switzerland is said to be in commotion."

Extract of another letter—August 8.

"I sent papers the day before yesterday by Lieut. Byng, of the armed schooner Bream.

"Admiral Cochrane is coming here from the West-Indies with his squadron. It is said he will be expected in about a fortnight.

AUGUST 9.

"The Lady Pellew packet has just arrived from Falmouth, 29 days. I have yet only seen a London paper of July 6, the English Chronicle. It says "We stop the press to state, that intelligence to the 30th ult. from Corunna, announce the entire evacuation of Gallacia by the armies under Ney and Soult, whose united forces have been reduced to 12 000: They carried with them 6000 sick and wounded. Thus the port of Ferrol is again delivered from the enemy."

August 9—at night.

"Since writing this morning I have seen a London paper, the Evening Mail, of July 7. The "Postscript" says, 'Letters from *Heligoland* of the 2d inst. were received yesterday—It was reported, and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two Grand Armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great loss."

"The new Expedition preparing in England was expected to sail (or be ready to sail) about the 15th or 16th ult. It is stated to consist of near 35 000 men.

"Our Collector has just informed me, that the clause in the Act permitting the American Trade to these Ports (Halifax, Shelburne, &c.) in American bottoms, having expired with the last Session of Parliament, a new Clause had been passed previous to its expiration authorizing his Majesty to permit that trade under certain restrictions, by his Order in Council, until the year 1812—but his Majesty not having thought proper to renew his Order in Council to that effect, the trade to these Ports in American bottoms, could no longer be permitted here."

From a London Paper of July 7.

Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of His Majesty previous to leaving England.

The following is a postscript to a well written essay in a Virginia paper of Aug. 8. dated at Washington, July 30 :

"P. S. From recent information we are inclined to believe, that the good understanding which subsists between our government and the British minister, was unknown to Mr. Canning, when he complained of Mr. Erskine in Parliament. He knows it now: The conditions are to be inserted in the Treaty, when Mr. Jackson arrives—and in all probability Mr. Erskine will be continued or promoted."

The Baltimore Federal Republican, and the New York Evening Post, contend that the President's recent Proclamation is founded on a misconstruction of the law.

Fourteen vessels for British ports were cleared out at New-York on Friday the 11th inst : and on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, was received in that city by mail, the President's Proclamation forbidding further clearances.

Major General John Brodrick, is appointed Governor of Martinique—and Lt. Gen. Edward Morrison to be Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica, and Commander of the forces on that station.

☞ By the arrival here this morning of the Packet Express, Coggeshall, from New-York, we received papers of that city to the evening of the 16th inst.—They do not contain a single article worth extracting.

DIED.—At New-Shoreham, on the 12th inst. after a short illness, *CALEB LITTLEFIELD*, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.—He uniformly supported an excellent character, was respected for his integrity, and died much lamented by his fellow-citizens.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Mary, Newman, St. Mary's : brig Hercules Courtney, Calvert, Boston : sch'r Lydia & Margaret, Arnold, Surinam : sloop Lilly, Killey, Norfolk : do. Gen. Greene, Wixson, ditto : do. Mary-Ann, Brown, New-York.

CLEARED,

Ship Pallas, Edwards, Hamburgh : do. New Good Intent, Dennis Norfolk : brig Pegasus, Rathbone, Tonningen : do. Marian, Greene, Alexandria : do. Industry, Carter, New-York : sloop Halcyon, Davis, ditto : do. Fame, Waldin, ditto : do. Aurora, Cahoone, ditto.

The ship Ocean, Lawton, of and from this port, arrived at Liverpool June 22d.

The ship William & Henry Hudson, of this port, arrived at Liverpool, from Savannah, June 18.

The ship Union, Seabury, of this port, arrived at Liverpool June 29, from Philadelphia.

A London paper of June 29, says, "Eight American vessels are reported to have been seized in Russian ports, and condemned.

☞ NOTICE

THE PATRONS OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY are respectfully informed, that in consequence of a new arrangement having taken place in the establishment, the MERCURY will in future be published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*.—It is highly necessary, therefore, that there should be an immediate adjustment of the numerous small debts (particularly in the Country) due the Establishment.—It is hoped, that this Notice will not be disregarded, as it is essentially requisite that all the Accounts of the Establishment should be adjusted to the 12th instant.

Those who are far in arrear for the "*Newport Mercury*," are informed, that unless an immediate settlement is made, their names will be struck from the Subscription list, and the demands against them put in suit, within a reasonable time after this *final* notice.

Office of the Newport Mercury,
August 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, price 12½ Cents.

AN ORATION, delivered at East-Greenwich, on the 4th of July 1809, at the request of the KENTISH GUARDS. *By Dr. HENRY E. TURNER.*

☞ This interesting and beautiful composition having been a subject of much conversation, some friends of the author procured a copy for the press.—It needs only to be read, in order to be admired—and though the publication is rather late, it may be read with pleasure and profit any month in the year.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED, AND BOYER'S FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A few copies of the last editions of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

L. ROUSMANIERE is daily receiving additions to his extensive and valuable stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY.—New works obtained as soon as published, and subscriptions received for every publication of merit, which is about to be put to press in the United States.

Just received as above,

More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant :—A very large assortment of large and small BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSLAM and HYMN-BOOKS :—And a very large assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Aug. 18, 1809.

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY, the 9th of October next, if not previously disposed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot, occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Also, One Lot directly opposite said House, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets 60 by 40 feet, be the same more or less —*Also*, One lot directly opposite to the westward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets continued, 30 by 15 feet be the same more or less —All of which will be sold without reserve.—Conditions easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, August 14, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms, apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 55, Thames-street, corner of Franklin-street.—For terms, apply to

PELEG ANTHONY.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, did petition in Somerset county court, in January last to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay ; agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and its supplements thereto —My Creditors will take notice, they are requested to meet at Princess Ann Tavern, in Somerset county, on the 16th day of September 1809, agreeably to the order of the Court.

JAMES L. WALLER.

Vienna, (Maryland) June 19, 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE, } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the 10th month next, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

☞ *To Country Store-Keepers, &c.*

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS for sale, at his *Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,*

200 Reams of Foolscap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2 WRITING PAPER, of a very superiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER—The above will be sold, in either large or small quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

Also, just received and for sale as above,

60 Reams fine and superfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolscap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams superfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be sold, by the single ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store, whatsoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work, may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, July 29, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 Church street.

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, Just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809.

WHEREAS *Archibald Crary* of Newport, in the county of Newport, merchant, has this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honourable the General Assembly of said State in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed in June, A. D. 1756.

Notice therefore is hereby given to the creditors of the said *Archibald*, that they be and appear, if they shall see fit, before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for said county, on the 4th Monday of August inst. to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of the said *Archibald*.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809.

WHEREAS *Frederick Crary* of Newport, in the county of Newport, merchant, hath this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honourable the General Assembly of said State in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the Act, entitled "An Act for the relief insolvent of debtors" passed in June, A. D. 1756.

Notice therefore is hereby given to the creditors of the said *Frederick*, that they be and appear if they shall see fit before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for said county, on the fourth Monday of August inst. to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of the said *Frederick*.

PAUL M MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809

WHEREAS *Elizabeth Tubbs*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, wife of Ginsep Tubbs, hath this day filed in said Office her certain petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of marriage between her and her said Husband might be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated.

These are therefore to give notice to the said Ginsep, and to whomsoever else it may concern, that they be and appear before the Honourable the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August inst. and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court August 4 1809

WHEREAS *Deborah Congdon*, of Newport, wife of Joseph Congdon, hath this day filed in said office her certain petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of marriage between her and her said husband might be dissolved.

Notice therefore is hereby given to the said Joseph, and to whomsoever else the same doth or may concern, that they be and appear if they shall see fit, at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, to shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

PAUL M MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported DRY GOODS

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diapers.
50 do. red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25 1809

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of WANTON & RATHBONE.

GEORGE WANTON
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.

Newport, July 26 1809

Wanton & Rathbone,

At the Store, No. 93 Thames Street lately occupied by Nathaniel Dearborn

HAVE established a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of a well chosen assortment of History, Novels, Romances, Plays, Magazines, &c comprizing more than 2000 volumes, many of which, (particularly the Novels and Romances,) can be found in no other Library in America—Every new work of merit will be procured for the Library as soon as published and in the course of a few days they will receive 1000 Volumes more for Circulation, and will then publish a catalogue.

For sale as above, A general assortment of BOOKS in the various branches of Literature.—School Books by the dozen or single; Seaman's Books and Journals; Blank Books of various sizes and patterns; Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper, by the ream *or* quire—The Stationary department will be constantly furnished with every article usually found in a Stationary store.

Also for sale, Five Thousand rolls of Paper Hangings and Borders, of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Retailers can be furnished at wholesale with Paper-Hangings, as cheap as can be purchased at any manufactory in New-England.

Also, just received for sale, or circulation, Memoirs of the HON THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a view of the rise and progress of French influence and French principles in the United States, 2 vols. Hungarian Brothers, by Miss Porter, 2 volumes; Thaddeus of Warsaw, 2 vols.; Exile of Erin, 1 vol.; Woman, or Ida of Athens, by Miss Owenson, 2 vols.

N. B. Persons having in their possession Books, loaned from the Circulating Library, nearly opposite the Post Office, will please return them to *Wanton & Rathbone's* Library.

TO LET.—The shop next south of Mr. E P Fairneau, hair-dresser, and lately occupied as a Book-store and Circulating Library.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

WANTON & RATHBONE,

At the old stand of GEORGE WANTON, No. 92, corner of Market square.

OFFER for Sale, a large and extensive Assortment of HATS, from the lowest priced Felts to superfine Beavers.—Just received, six cases Hats, warranted inferior to none manufactured in America, or imported. This additional supply, including Mens, Youths and Children's black, with one case of fashionable drab Hats, renders their assortment compleat.

Also for sale as above, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper-Hangings, School and Seamen's Books, Stationary, &c.

Newport, July 26, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE No. 90, Thames street, 3 doors south of Clarke's square, by wholesale and retail Cordage from 4 1/2 inch. to 6 thread rating, bolt-rope, warping, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope lead line and red lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine small fishing lines, &c—Also for sale 10 or 12 cast of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

LOST, a short time since,

A CHAIN of pure GOLD, one yard in length.—The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with the Printers, or at No. 7 Bridge street, or Nos. 112 & 115, Thames-street.

Newport, August 4, 1809.

TO LET,

A DRY GOODS Store No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Eagle, formerly occupied by *John Bours* Esq'—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are				72,000 Dollars.
1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

☞ *Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.*

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each, and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars.

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD } *Managers*
JAMES PERRY. }

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport; June 30, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just received from Boston, and now selling at the most reduced prices at No. 88, Thames-Street by

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broad cloths and Cassimeres, of various colours; cotton Cassimeres; Washington stripes; Ginghams of a superior quality and of various figures and colours; patent British Nankeen warranted to withstand soap, air or vitriolic acid, in washing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's silk hose and gloves; silk and cotton shawls; black and white cambrick; lustrings; hair cord muslins; mul mul dotted muslins; cotton hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; shirting cotton; cotton laces; silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; russels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton stripe; cambrick dimities; vesting of a superior quality and figures; spider net muslins; superfine and common furniture prints; tortoise and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement.—All which will be sold low for Cash.

Newport, May 26, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport May 19 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also* The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4 1809.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

HAVING removed from Newport, and commenced business in Providence, in the Book binding and Stationary line, tenders his thanks to his friends and customers for their patronage during his residence in Newport, and solicits a continuance of their favours, with an assurance that all orders and directions in his line, shall be executed with fidelity and dispatch

All persons against whom he has demands, are requested to call on ROBERT ROGERS, Esq. with whom they are lodged for collection, with an expectation of a settlement within a month, in order to enable him to satisfy all demands against himself.

Providence, July 27, 1809.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on liberal terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 1/2 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour: Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine; with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also, just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee; and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe Store, No. 100 Thames-Street,

AN Elegant and well chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns, viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties, with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal-skin fine shoes: *Also*, black red green, and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin, calve skin and bear's leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assortment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and Shoes, and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention, and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted* Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also* A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

☞ *To Country Store-Keepers, &c.*

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS for sale, at his *Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long Wharf,*

200 Reams of Foolscap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2 WRITING PAPER, of a very superiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER—The above will be sold, in either large or small quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

Also, just received and for sale as above,

60 Reams fine and superfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolscap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams superfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be sold, by the single ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store, whatsoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work, may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, July 29, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 Church street.

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809.

WHEREAS *Archibald Crary* of Newport, in the county of Newport, merchant, has this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honourable the General Assembly of said State in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the act, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed in June, A. D. 1756.

Notice therefore is hereby given to the creditors of the said *Archibald*, that they be and appear, if they shall see fit, before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for said county, on the 4th Monday of August inst. to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of the said *Archibald*.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809.

WHEREAS *Frederick Crary* of Newport, in the county of Newport, merchant, hath this day filed in said office the acts and doings of the Honourable the General Assembly of said State in his behalf, granting him the benefit of the Act, entitled "An Act for the relief insolvent of debtors" passed in June, A. D. 1756.

Notice therefore is hereby given to the creditors of the said *Frederick*, that they be and appear if they shall see fit, before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for said county, on the fourth Monday of August inst. to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate of the said *Frederick*.

PAUL M MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth Tubino*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, wife of Ginsep Tubino, hath this day filed in said Office her certain petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of marriage between her and her said Husband might be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated.

These are therefore to give notice to the said Ginsep, and to whomsoever else it may concern, that they be and appear before the Honourable the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August inst. and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August 4, 1809.

WHEREAS *Deborah Congdon*, of Newport, wife of Joseph Congdon, hath this day filed in said office her certain petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of marriage between her and her said husband might be dissolved.

Notice therefore is hereby given to the said Joseph, and to whomsoever else the same doth or may concern, that they be and appear if they shall see fit, as the next termof the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, in and for the county of Newport, to shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also, the following fresh imported DRY GOODS

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do. red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25 1809

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of WANTON & RATHBONE.

GEORGE WANTON
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.

Newport, July 26 1809

Wanton & Rathbone,

At the Store, No. 93 Thames Street lately occupied by Nathaniel Dearborn

HAVE established a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of a well chosen assortment of History, Novels, Romances, Plays, Magazines, &c comprizing more than 2000 volumes, many of which, (particularly the Novels and Romances,) can be found in no other Library in America—Every new work of merit will be procured for the Library as soon as published and in the course of a few days they will receive 1000 Volumes more for Circulation, and will then publish a catalogue.

For sale as above, A general assortment of BOOKS in the various branches of Literature.—School Books by the dozen or single; Seaman's Books and Journals; Blank Books of various sizes and patterns; Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper, by the ream or quire—The Stationary department will be constantly furnished with every article usually found in a Stationary store.

Also for sale, Five Thousand rolls of Paper Hangings and Borders, of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Retailers can be furnished at wholesale with Paper-Hangings, as cheap as can be purchased at any manufactory in New-England.

Also, just received for sale, or circulation, Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a view of the rise and progress of French influence and French principles in the United States, 2 vols. Hungarian Brothers, by Miss Porter, 2 volumes; Thaddeus of Warsaw, 2 vols.; Exile of Erin, 1 vol.; Woman, or Ida of Athens, by Miss Owenson, 2 vols.

N. B. Persons having in their possession Books, loaned from the Circulating Library, nearly opposite the Post Office, will please return them to *Wanton & Rathbone's* Library.

TO LET.—The shop next south of Mr. E. P Faisneau, hair-dresser, and lately occupied as a Book-store and Circulating Library.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

WANTON & RATHBONE,

At the old stand of GEORGE WANTON, No. 92, corner of Market square.

OFFER for Sale, a large and extensive Assortment of HATS, from the lowest priced Felts to superfine Beavers.—Just received, six cases Hats, warranted inferior to none manufactured in America, or imported. This additional supply, including Mens, Youths and Children's black, with one case of fashionable drab Hats, renders their assortment compleat.

Also for sale as above, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper-Hangings, School and Seamen's Books, Stationary, &c.

Newport, July 26, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine small fishing lines, &c—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

LOST, a short time since,

A CHAIN of pure GOLD, one yard in length.—The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with the Printers, or at No. 7, Bridge street, or Nos. 112 & 115, Thames-street.

Newport, August 4, 1809.

TO LET,

A DRY GOODS Store No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Eagle, formerly occupied by *John Bours* Esq'—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

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John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe Store. No. 100 Thames-Street.

AN Elegant and well chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns, viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties, with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal-skin fine shoes: *Also*, black red green, and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin, calve skin and bears-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes, and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention, and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted* Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also* A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30, 1809.